

LAW OF OHIO. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 188] AN ACT

To provide for the election of Township Assessors, and to prescribe their duties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in each township, town or ward in this State forming an election district, there shall be elected, on the first Monday of April annually, by the qualified electors of such township, town or ward, one assessor for each township, town or ward, or part of a township not included in any other election district.

Sec. 2. Each township assessor shall give bond and take the prescribed oath of office on or before the first Monday after his election, and the township clerk shall notify the assessor of his election, and if the assessor shall not have received notice of the qualification of the assessor in any township, town or ward, or part of a township not included in any other election district, he shall consider such office vacant; or if there should be a failure to elect by the people, or should be at any time or from any cause, a vacancy in the office of assessor, or if the assessor of any township or ward, having qualified, shall not have proceeded to the discharge of the duties of his office before the third Monday of April in each year, the county auditor shall forthwith appoint one or more suitable persons, residents of the county, to discharge the duties of assessor in such township or ward, who shall thereupon take the necessary oath of office, give the same bond, perform the same duties, be entitled to the same fees and subject to the same liabilities as in case of assessors elected by the people.

Sec. 3. Every such assessor, previous to entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, with two or more freehold sureties, to the acceptance of the township trustee or proper authorities of any city or incorporated village, payable to the State of Ohio, and conditioned for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of his office according to law; and shall take and subscribe an oath of office, which shall be endorsed on such bond, and the bond so endorsed shall be deposited with the township trustee, or town or city treasurer, as the case may be. In case of an appointment by the auditor, the bond may be approved by the auditor or the township trustee or proper authorities of any city, town or village.

Sec. 4. A township assessor, as aforesaid shall, during such year as is now required by law, take an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, whose usual place of residence shall be in any family in his township, and who are residents of his township, town or ward on the day preceding the third Monday of April, and shall make out a list of the names of said inhabitants, and return the same to the clerk of the court of common pleas on or before the third Monday of May of the year wherein such enumeration is taken.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of each township assessor, at the time of taking lists of property for taxation in each year, to require each person in their several townships to make a statement specifying the number of acres they may have had in wheat, rye, barley, corn, buckwheat, oats and meadow, and the quantity of such produce in each preceding year; and said assessors are hereby required to make a return of the aforesaid statement to the county auditor of their respective counties at the time of returning the lists of property for taxation.

Sec. 6. Each assessor as aforesaid shall make a list and valuation of all taxable property in his township, ward or district, now or hereafter taxable by any law of this State, and discharge all other duties as shall from time to time be imposed upon him by law.

Sec. 7. Assessors in cities of the first class shall be paid out of the county treasury, two dollars and fifty cents per day, and all other assessors two dollars per day, for the time during which they shall be necessarily engaged in the performance of their duties; each assessor shall make out an account in detail, giving the date of each day in which he has been thus engaged, and shall verify the same by his oath, which the county auditor is hereby authorized to administer; and if the auditor shall be satisfied that such account is correct, he shall draw his warrant on the county treasurer for the amount thereof; but in no case shall such order be drawn until the assessor's list shall have been filed with the auditor's list of assessments, accurately made out, and added up, and the statements returned to him, and the books on which the original assessments were entered.

Sec. 8. The act entitled "An act to create the office of township assessors," passed March 20, 1841, and which took effect April 1st and August 1st, 1841, and section one of an act regulating the mode of taking the enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, passed January 10, 1847, be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, that the assessor shall be entitled to a list in his office of the aforesaid acts shall in no wise affect any liabilities or rights accruing under them.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. MARTIN WELKER, President of the Senate.

April 4, 1850.

[No. 21] AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act to create the office of township assessors," passed March 20, 1841, and which took effect April 1st and August 1st, 1841, and section one of an act regulating the mode of taking the enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, passed January 10, 1847, be and the same is hereby repealed.

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The Portage Sentinel.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, Editor.



RAVENNA, OHIO: Thursday, April 28, 1850.

The Convention in May.

The Democratic State Convention, to be held in Columbus on the 26th proximo, will have the work of forming a State ticket entrusted to it—a work of importance which should be well performed. Upon the action of this Convention will depend, in a great degree, the success or failure of the Democratic ticket next fall; and, indeed, the dominion of the Democracy in Ohio for years to come, in all probability. That we have stated this point truly, will be acknowledged by those who have closely observed political events for the last twenty years; and knowing the great importance of the work to be performed in May, it becomes the imperative duty of Democrats to observe such a line of policy, as will, without doubt, secure a fair expression of the Democratic sentiment of the State in that Convention, and an undoubted representation of the sound, active and reliable element of the party.

"Extinguishment of the Democracy."

Because Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, and a few other cities, at the recent Spring election, went adverse to the Democracy, some of the Republican papers have the silliness to announce the result as an "extinguishment of the Democracy." Pshaw! Democracy can no more be "extinguished" than can truth, light, and honesty. Its years are eternal. It may occasionally be dismayed, trodden down or defeated by all kinds of unrighteous combinations; but, though crushed to earth, it will rise again, put on new strength, and gloriously triumph over "the world, the flesh and the devil."

Pike's Peak.

A Ser-Back—The St. Joseph Gazette, of the 9th inst., gives some unfavorable information from the mines. James Campbell, of Holt Co., Missouri, who has been in the mines the past six months, relates his personal observation. He says that no diggings have yet been discovered that will pay, and he is surprised at the rush in that direction. He thinks, nevertheless, that there may be gold in abundance in the mountains, and that rich discoveries may yet be made. He did not see any man with \$100 in gold in the mines.—Ez.

We have always been fearful that there was much more humbug than reality about the gold mines in the Pike's Peak region.

We are satisfied, from examining the different Kansas and Nebraska papers, that the excitement was created more for the purpose of enabling western speculators to bleed greedy adventurers than anything else. All the prominent towns in both Kansas and Nebraska have agents travelling on the different Rail Roads leading west, drumming adventures to take the route to the mines that leads from or through their towns! They then sell them provisions, oxen, horses, supplies, &c., at most exorbitant rates, and many poor fellows will reach the fabled region divested of their all, and find that their money has been thrown away, their time and physical energies wasted. Then will come hardships, and to many, death! One half of these letters in regard to the gold regions are written in Kansas, manufactured out of whole cloth for the eastern market—just as were the "horrid outrages" on the "free State" men, by the Fremont party in 1856, for political effect. We advise that man who is doing well at home to stay there, instead of deserting its comforts to endure privations on the plains, to have his hopes turned to ashes on his life in searching amid the sterile rocks of the Pike's Peak country for gold. If you are doing well, "let well enough alone." Remember the inscription upon a tombstone. "I was well; I wanted to be better; I took medicine; here I am!"

The Foreign News.

The steamship Arabia has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.—The news indicates that France is preparing for war on a large scale. Great bodies of Austrian troops are also on the move to Italy. 25,000 French troops are on the way to reinforce Lyons. Orders have been sent to Toulon for sixty-eight vessels to be ready at a day's notice, and eight vessels of war have been ordered from Brest to Toulon. All the Marseilles vessels in the Adriatic are hastening home. If the European nations drift into a war now it will be a very bloody one, undoubtedly.

Gov. Medary.

Gov. Medary arrived at Columbus on Thursday last, and was heartily welcomed by his numerous friends. We fully commend to the Statesman in his opinion of his administration of affairs in Kansas, which has been eminently successful and beneficial to the interests of the people. It has been marked by wisdom, moderation and firmness; and has entitled him to the respect and esteem of men of all parties in that territory. More especially is it calculated to commend the admiration of the Democracy, for his fair and to the assured predominance of our party in Kansas at an early day.

The Paraguay Expedition.

Today we reprint an article from the Washington Constitution in regard to the Paraguay Expedition. It is a succinct history of our troubles with that Government. We therefore commend it to the special attention of the reader.

The Expenses of the Government.

A number of Republican journals have been, for some time past, industriously circulating as a fact, that under the present Democratic Administration, the expenses of the Federal Government has been largely increased over that of any previous rule. A close examination of the facts and figures shows the contrary to be the truth. The Washington States recently published an article on this subject, from which we condense the following statements.

The total payments out of the treasury during the year 1857-8 were \$81,585,567 76, of which over nine millions were paid in redemption of the public debt, and seven or eight millions were appropriated to pay the deficiencies of previous years.

The appropriations for 1858-9, which will end on the 30th of June next were eighty-eight millions, from which must be deducted \$8,025,774 appropriated in 1857-8 and not paid, which will leave as the expenses of the year \$89,974,226. The expenditures for 1859-60 which will commence on the first of July next are estimated at \$64,000,000.

We thus see, that by a Republican House of Representatives in 1857-8 the expenses were run up to nearly \$72,000,000 and that under Democracy they were reduced in 1858-9 to less than \$60,000,000 and that for 1859-60 they will be not more than \$64,000,000. The Republicans are representing the expenses of the government to be one hundred millions of dollars, while they do not go much over one half that sum—about as near the truth as that party ever gets.

Mail to the Pacific.

The Washington Constitution of Tuesday, says it "understands that, in answer to inquiries from parties proposing to bid for the temporary service to California, the Department has replied that proposals will be received for the service between New York and San Francisco separately from those for the mail from New Orleans and San Francisco—the point of connection of the two routes being left to the choice of the bidder; but that, in any case, the proposition must include the service across the Isthmus, whatever route selected. Unless necessary for the New Orleans mails, the contractor will be required to touch at any port between Panama and San Francisco. No bids are invited for service above San Francisco, as the coastwise line from that city to Olympia, which is under contract till 30th June, 1861, will furnish all the necessary supply to Humboldt, Astoria, and other intervening offices.

It is the intention to decide upon the bids offered as soon as practicable after the 30th of this month. The proposals invited, it will be recollected, are for service from 1st of October next, when the contracts by way of the Isthmus, all expire, till the 30th of June following.

Girl in Men's Clothes—A Female on the Way to Pike's Peak.

A young gentleman arrived in town on Saturday and put up at the Farmer's Home, who represented himself as on his way to Pike's Peak. He was well dressed and good looking, and appeared to have money to pay for all he got, although quite prudent in his expenditures, as was denoted by the style of public house which he resorted to. His ignorance of the route, or of the necessities of the country, attracted some attention, but people set him down as a verdant young gentleman, and kindly gave him all the information in their power. There was nothing at all about him that excited suspicion, although the landlord thought him somewhat tedious in refusing to sleep with another man, and he slept over night. This operation was fatal to him, however, as the woman took advantage of his weakness, and the next morning, that the supposed young man was a girl of eighteen or nineteen years of age. They were highly scandalized at this as women are apt to be in such cases, and insisting upon having an officer sent for. Deputy Sheriff Camo soon arrived and took charge of the now disconsolate young woman, who was completely overcome at her discovery, and deprived of all the self-possession which had characterized her disguise.

She went with him willingly, being assured that no harm would be done her, and above all that she would not be put in jail, and told her story unreservedly. She did not leave her quarters, however, without giving the females who had discovered her disguise a pretty smart piece of her mind—she was a little more than a competent confederate in design, and acknowledged that she had run away from her home in Canada with the intention of making her way to Pike's Peak, which locality, however, she had very little knowledge of. She had taken money from her father's desk for this purpose, and appropriated her brother's best suit in which to travel. She said she thought Pike's Peak was a little way from Chicago, and she thought Chicago was about fifty miles from Detroit. Her idea of the expense had been obtained from the newspapers, and she had provided money enough to take her all the way there. She was good looking and intelligent, and so abundantly energetic that she was quite sure that she was competent for the task.

Being informed that she must go home, she begged hard to be released, which was perceptibly denied. She then implored fervently that her name and that of her father might not be made public, promising under condition that her request was complied with, to go home and stay there and be a good girl. A recital of the dangers she must encounter on her journey, and the life she must lead when she got to her destination, reconciled her to her arrangements, and she went home cheerfully in the charge of a Canadian officer who was summoned for the purpose.

She said her father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances. It is not the first of young girls that we have had to record, and singularly enough most of them come from Canada. We have not without named names before, but the circumstances of this case justify us in doing so, as the girl was more imprudent and thoughtless than sinful.—Detroit Free Press.

A remarkable story is told in the Providence Press about a man in Mapleville, the wheel of whose wagon, sustaining a load of sixty hundred, is said to have passed directly over his head without seriously harming him! A man with such a head may consider himself tolerably safe.

An American prima donna "La Guerabelli," has made her debut in Paris. She trends the boards like an old actress, and has a face and form of classical symmetry. So say the letter writers.

Items.

Antioch College was sold last week, in pursuance of a decree of foreclosure, to Mr. M. Cummings, of New York, for \$40,000.

Dr. Horace A. Ackley, well known throughout the State as an eminent surgeon, died in Cleveland on Sunday last, of typhoid pneumonia.

Adam Overbaugh, Postmaster at Donaldsonville, Highland county, has been arrested and held to bail on a charge of robbing the mail.

A justice in Troy, N. Y., has actually sentenced a man to twenty-five days imprisonment for stealing an umbrella. What is the world coming to?

An American dental writer estimates the quantity of gold used in mouth-plates and filling decayed teeth, at two and a half millions of dollars annually.

The Newark Advocate urges the nomination of Col. G. W. McCook for Governor. He is a man of ability, a firm Democrat, and possessed of irreproachable morals.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer announces positively, that Henry B. Payne will not allow his name to be used before the next Democratic Convention, as candidate for Governor.

The Steubenville Herald says that on Tuesday last, a young man named David Noble, living near Wellsville, hanged himself because a young lady with whom he was in love, wedded another. Poor fool.

From Kansas we learn that the official majority in favor of calling a State Constitutional Convention, was 3,881. The convention will assemble in June, and Gov. Medary has issued his proclamation to that effect.

A man by the name of Robbins, indicted for bigamy, has been tried at Raleigh, N. C., and convicted. He was branded on the right cheek with the letter B, in open court—the brand leaving a mark that he will carry to his grave.

A writer in the Baltimore American says that the oyster beds in the Maryland waters are in danger of being destroyed by the pernicious practice of dragging them at all seasons of the year, including the summer months, during which it is imperative that the oysters should have time to generate.

The rapid growth of Leavenworth City, Kansas, is astonishing. Although only four years old, it contains a population of 10,470, with an assessed valuation of \$3,871,375. It has nine churches, ten schools, four daily and four weekly papers, seven job printing offices, eighty-nine lawyers and forty doctors.

A lad named Amos Douglas, aged fourteen years, was playing with some other boys in the country near Milwaukee, and went into a stable and placing a strap around his neck, pretended playfully that he was going to hang himself. Sure enough, he became entangled and fell, and hang himself fatally.

A poor man in the vicinity of Williamsport, Conn., recently lost a cow. A neighbor, who professed great sympathy, circulated a subscription paper to buy him another cow. No sooner had the benevolent friend collected the amount than he brought himself that his poor neighbor owed him just that sum—so he gave him a receipt and put the cash in his own pocket. He should be jibbed for his meanness.

Remarkable Suicide—Murder of a Victim of the Breslin-Gibson Defuncts.

On Wednesday night last, Achillis Tuller, brother of gentlemen of that name residing at Dublin and Worthington in this county, committed suicide at his residence in Mount Vernon, Ind., by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The case of Tuller is rather a singular one, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns to-day renders it necessary that we should merely state the fact. He was formerly a resident (wealthy and respected) of Tiffin, Ohio, having been in recent years a successful competitor in the broker's business. He married a fine amiable lady in Stark county, and no person seemed to enjoy life more than he did. His first trouble commenced about the time that Breslin's term as State Treasurer was expiring, and when the combined efforts of Democracy and Republicanism were trying to secure the nomination on the Republican ticket of Wm. H. Gibson. The wealth, sagacity and influence of Tuller were needed, and what was then the germ of the great deception by which Ohio was almost forced to bankruptcy, was breathed to him and his influence and co-operation solicited. Tuller objected, refused, and during the canvass left no stone unturned by which he might be enlisted in defeat the swindle by defeating the nomination and election of either Breslin or Gibson. It is said that letters written by Tuller predicting the results which must ensue, are still in existence. For this course he was subjected to persecution and hatred of the most malignant form; himself and family traduced and vilified and threatened, until he was compelled to leave the community. Thence he removed to Pittsburgh; still the malicious rumors of his enemies followed him, and he was looked upon with scorn, until he could bear it no longer, and again with his family he removed to Ohio, settling in this county. His residence was soon discovered, and for the third time it became necessary for his own safety that he should emigrate. He did so, and without even telling his most intimate friends of his whereabouts, took up his residence at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and holding intercourse or communication with no one in relation to his unfortunate past, living in the strictest seclusion and under an assumed name, away from his own and his wife's friends. At the stated times during the sessions of Common Pleas Court in this county, when the trial of Gibson would probably occur, Tuller would be here a daily visitor at the Court house, with the avowed intention of giving testimony against him. But the cases were invariably continued, and Tuller would return to his family and seclusion, refusing to inform his friends here of his determination, except in answer to their repeated inquiries, replying: "I am going home." The cause of this last, fatal act on the part of the unfortunate man may probably be traced in some manner to the secrets and intrigues of Ohio politics. The brothers of the deceased have been notified of the suicide, and the remains accompanied by the bereaved widow, are expected to reach here to-morrow.—Columbus City Gazette of the 12th.

The Paraguay Expedition.

This expedition has been denounced and ridiculed by the Republican papers as wicked and absurd, and its defeat has been predicted in a manner which shows that the wish was father to the thought. So it has been ever with the opposition. Throughout the war with Great Britain and the Mexican war they opposed our own country, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy. It is deplorable to reflect that the rage of party is so violent that the opposition would gloat over the failure of their country against a foreign enemy, if, by this means, they could prostrate the hated Democracy. The truth of this remark is illustrated in a striking manner by their hostility to the Paraguay Expedition. The Dictator of Paraguay had injured, bravely, and insulted us in the most outrageous manner, and had excluded our commerce from the rivers over which he had unjustly claimed control—and all this without the slightest cause.

The President in his Message to Congress in December, 1857, brought the subject before that body, and recommended that a demand for the purposes of redress should be made upon the President of Paraguay, and that failing, that the Executive should have authority to use force. The subject was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations in both Houses. Mr. Douglas, from that Committee, whose action on questions with foreign nations, generally, deserves commendation, made a report on the 9th of February, 1858, presenting the wrongs which we had suffered from Paraguay in strong and appropriate language. The report fully endorsed the recommendation of the President. The Water Witch, an American vessel engaged in the peaceful and useful pursuit of surveying the rivers Paraguay and Paraná, under the authority of an act of Congress, was fired into by the Fort of Itapira, killed ten men, her steering apparatus shot away, and the man at the wheel killed. For this attack, as we report truly says, "there is no justification or excuse."

It was intended, in the presumption of Lopez, to intimidate and expel the Surveying Expedition from those regions, and has been the subject of boastful messages of Lopez to his so-called Congress. He had, in the most insulting manner, and under the most frivolous pretext, refused to ratify the treaty concluded under his own authority with the United States, at the time when he entered into treaties with Great Britain and France. The pretext was that the Senate had made some necessary verbal amendments. He refused to hold any communication with the Commissioner sent out by this Government to exchange its ratifications because the note was not addressed to him in the Spanish language! When a second Commissioner was sent out for this purpose, to gratify his whims, who explained to Lopez the nature of the amendments, and that they did not affect the meaning of the treaty in any respect, Lopez made no objection; but his minister replied, and claimed that, as the President had once ratified the treaty as his Excellency the President to submit to a new ratification, and thus closed the correspondence.

He had no objection to the property of a number of American merchants, chiefly from Rhode Island, whom he had invited to Paraguay, and driven them from the country, to their great injury and loss. In fact, the affair had reached such a crisis that the question was not only whether we should pocket the injuries and insults already inflicted upon us, but whether we should abandon the commerce of those regions exclusively to England and France, to the prejudice of our own merchants.

Mr. Douglas reported a joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which passed Congress on the 24th of June, 1858, authorizing the President "to adopt such measures, and use such force, as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay." So strong was the case, that when the resolution was made to strike from the resolution the words "use such force," and thus to prevent the President from employing coercive means to obtain justice, it received but 15 votes—three of which, we regret to say, were given by Democrats. The resolution afterwards passed the Senate without a division. In the House the resolution was carried by a vote of 115 yeas, 80 nays. Republicans voted for it, if it had not been for the defection of 16 Democrats, who voted against it, the vote would have stood 131 to 63.

The Expedition against Paraguay was planned and prepared with great care by the Secretary of the Navy. Notwithstanding this, it will not cost the Government a dollar in the ordinary expenditure of the Department, except for the cost of a number of low-priced steamers, much required by the Navy, at a cost of two hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars, which has been sanctioned by Congress. If the question has not been settled peacefully, as we earnestly trust it has been, it will afford a favorable opportunity to test the power of the children gen against the fortifications of Lopez, at the junction of the rivers Paraguay and Paraná, and the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay. There would be but little room to doubt the result.

No information has yet been received at any of the Departments of the Government of the peaceful settlements of our difficulties, though it is more than probable that the statements in the public journals to this effect are true. Even if we should have failed, we can not abandon the prosecution of the expedition without a sacrifice of national honor, and without great injury to the commerce of the country.

We have deemed it proper to make these remarks for the purpose of reviving a knowledge of these facts in the minds of the American people, and to justify the conduct of the Administration.—Constitution.

Disastrous Fire in Portsmouth.

A fire broke this morning about two o'clock in the foundry of Mr. Henry Davis, on Mill St., at the upper grade. The firemen were on the ground as soon as possible; but the distance was so great from the engine-houses as to cause a sufficient lapse of time for the flames to get under full headway; and the building, with most of its contents, was entirely destroyed. The building was a large frame, and contained all the patterns used in the business. Mr. Davis informed us that there was no insurance on the foundry. He believes the fire to have been the work of an incendiary. He says there was but a small fire in the furnace, and that was so secured as to preclude the possibility of contact with the building. When he first discovered the flames, they were burning from the weather boarding at a point removed from the furnace.

It may possibly have been the work of an incendiary; but we hope no one was so lost to all decency as to attempt the ruin of a hard-working, worthy man like Mr. Davis. The night was calm and the moon shone brightly, which would seem rather unfavorable for an attempt to fire the building. Mr. Davis is a first-class draughtsman and machinist. He has been struggling against poverty and embarrassment for several years in the effort to establish himself in his business. He had just begun to see his way clear, when he is overwhelmed by this calamity. He is entitled to the sympathy of all who are engaged in the same business. His loss is a severe blow to his business. His machine-shop, containing the engine and other valuable machinery, was saved without injury.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

VANCE & GARDNER'S

No. 7 Phoenix Block,

WE would respectfully invite the attention of the public to our large and splendid assortment of Furniture, consisting of

SOFAS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LOUING CHAIRS, SECRETARIES, Mahogany and Gilt seat Chairs, Marble Top Center and Side Tables, Extension Dining and Breakfast Tables, Marble Top and Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Mahogany and Common Card Tables, Spring Bedsteads, Cottage and Common Bedsteads, Mattresses, Hair Pillows, Quilted Stands, Sewing Stands, White Stools, Book Shelves, Wood seat Chairs of all kinds, Pictures, Frames, Corals and Tassels, Curtains Rollers, Glump, Loop, and Curtain Tassels.

Our stock embraces everything in our line.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

and come while you can buy

CHEAP!

and have the best assortment ever offered in the country at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

December 30, 1858 VANCE & GARDNER.

JUST RECEIVED, and selling cheap, at

No. 1 Article, PRESTISS, HOPKINS & CO.

March 24, 1859.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

Mrs. BROWN & Mrs. TROWBRIDGE

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Ravenna and adjoining towns, that they have opened a Millinery Establishment, in the old room of Allan's block formerly occupied by Hurd & Wait, and intend to carry on the business in all its branches. We cordially invite the attention of the ladies to our Spring opening.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL,

of Millinery and Fancy Goods!

Our stock is entirely new, and we are confident that we can please all who may favor us with a call. We shall also carry on the

DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS!

In all its branches. Instructions given in the art of Cutting Dresses and Hats.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES WANTED.

Ravenna, March 24, 1859-2m.

Medical Card.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Franklin and vicinity that he has received the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and will hold himself ready to serve promptly those who may favor him with their patronage.

He will also receive the most liberal and prompt attention.

Franklin Mills, April 7, 1859-1m.

CASH FOR BUTTER.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid IN CASH, for Prime Butter, at

J. C. BERRY'S,

Ravenna, March 11, 1859. No. 5, Phoenix Block.

BASS WANTED

For Cash.

We are now paying the HIGHEST PRICE IN

Cash

foreign county mixed race. Address

Feb. 17, 1859-2m.

PISTOL TRAPS—PISTOL TRAPS.

REUTHERS' patent Animal Trap, the best

trap ever introduced, a new invention and quite